MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 19, 1931.

The tenth meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1931 was held in its office in the Interior Department Building, March 19, 1931. The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman,
Mr. Morris,
Mr. Cross,
Mr. Weinman,
Mr. Mauran, and by request,
Mr. James L. Greenleaf, Landscape Architect,
to represent Mr. Vitale,
also Mr. H. P. Caemmerer,

Executive Secretary and Administrative Officer.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The Minutes of the meeting, held February 12, 1931, were approved.

2. AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING: The Secretary brought to the attention of the Commission a memorandum concerning the proposed project of the American Pharmaceutical Association to erect their building in the square between 22nd and 23rd Streets, immediately north of the Lincoln Memorial, as follows:

March 17, 1931.

"Dr. Kelly, Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and I called on Major Gotwals, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, today about the American Pharmaceutical Association building project.

"Dr. Kelly informed Major Gotwals that legislation for the closing of Upper Water Street between 22nd and 23rd Streets passed the Senate but did not pass the House, and having waited two years for enactment of legislation for the closing of this unused street, the Association can not wait longer in the matter of erecting the building. Dr. Kelly showed from the plan that the southwest corner of the building would project only a few feet into the bed of Upper Water Street if it were built on a line with the National Academy of Sciences Building. On the other hand, by building a few feet back, approximately 25 or 30

feet, so that the southwest corner of the building would simply touch Upper Water Street, they could then proceed with their building program. It was brought out during the discussion that this difference in frontage between the Pharmaceutical and Academy of Sciences Building would scarcely be noticed. The building will be only 110 feet long, east and west, by 70 feet wide and 60 feet high. The Association is ready to give to the Government the land they have bought along 23rd Street to allow for the widening of that street. In turn they hope to receive the use of the land to the south of their building to B Street when it can be turned over to them by the Government. Major Gotwals said that so far as the building itself is concerned, it meets the requirements as to occupancy and height for that section and there is nothing under the law which could prevent them from refusing a building permit if the building is erected so as not to encroach upon the bed of Upper Water Street. At the same time, Major Gotwals suggested that Dr. Kelly make an official inquiry on this point for attention by the Legal Department of the Engineer Commissioner's Office. Major Gotwals felt that since there was an Act in the case of the Academy of Sciences Building for the closing of that portion of Upper Water Street between 21st and 22nd Streets, an Act would similarly be required in this case, particularly since this is a portion of a dedicated Street (very probably from the time of George Washington) although used simply as a dirt road. Major Gotwals said that if this simply were a street shown on a highway plan which was not being used, they could close the street at once. On the other hand, he felt certain there would be no question about securing the necessary legislation to close the street at the next session of Congress so as to give the American Pharmaceutical Association an appropriate frontage for their building."

The Commission considered the matter and decided that there would be no objection on their part to the construction of the building about 30 feet back from the main line of the National Academy of Sciences Building. Dr. Kelly was informed accordingly. (Exhibit A)

3. SCULPTURE FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING: Mr. William Adams Delano, Architect for the Post Office Department Building, brought before the Commission the question of having the sculpture for the pediments of his building included in the contract for the construction of the building. Mr. Delano said that he had asked Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Heath whether this could be done in order to avoid waste of stone if the pediments were put in later, and that Mr. Heath had said that this would be agreeable to the Treasury

Department to have the item of sculpture included in the contract for the building.

Mr. Delano said he then wrote to Mr. Weinman asking him if he would accept a commission as sculptor for this group of sculpture, but that Mr. Weinman had hesitated about accepting the commission due to the fact that he is a member of the Commission of Fine Arts. Mr. Weinman excused himself during the discussion of this subject.

Thereupon, Mr. Delano stated that in his opinion, Mr. Weinman is a sculptor who has had experience in sculpture of this kind and would do a good piece of work. He said that he had talked over the matter also with Mr. Adams, and read a letter received from Mr. Adams, in which he stated that Mr. Weinman should do these pediments. Mr. Cross said he felt it all wrong that the Government should be deprived of the services of one of its best citizens just because he is serving the Government. Mr. Morris felt that criticism would result if Mr. Weinman should accept this commission, that it would set a bad precedent, and that public opinion, at least among the profession, would be unfriendly. Mr. Cross felt the public probably would not think anything about it. The architect members admitted, however, that if any one of them were appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to build one of the new Government buildings in Washington, they would feel constrained to resign as a member of the Commission. In the opinion of Mr. Morris, this matter of sculpture is in the same category so far as the profession of sculpture is concerned, likewise painting. It was admitted the Commission had recommended Mr. Winter as the painter for the murals to be placed in the George Rogers Clark Memorial at Vincennes, although this was considered not such a great commission. Mr. Greenleaf asked whether there is any clear cut distinction in the public eye between a member who has recently been on the Commission

and the active members in the case where a former member obtains a Government contract.

Mr. Moore said that the Commission must consider what is the best thing for the United States. He called attention to the fact that when the Lincoln Memorial was built and Daniel Chester French was selected as sculptor, he resigned from the Commission, although Mr. French never said that that was his reason for having resigned. Mr. Greenleaf said that this is a Commission of experts to select the best man, and should it always be prevented in selecting a man on the Commission if he proves to be the best man, that is, in some cases should not the Commission rise above opinion of the profession and the public.

Mr. Delano said that none of the sculptors he knows have had the experience that Mr. Weinman has had and, furthermore, they are not known to the Treasury Department. Mr. Delano thereupon asked if the Commission would suggest certain other sculptors in the case Mr. Weinman were not finally selected. Members of the Commission said this would be selecting a sculptor for Mr. Delano. However, certain others were mentioned, as Jennewein, Gregory, MacNeil, and McCartan.

It was finally agreed that Mr. Delano should write to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in regard to this subject and that if Mr. Mellon offers a commission to Mr. Weinman for this sculpture, he can take up the question further with the National Sculpture Society and the Commission of Fine Arts. In the ultimate it would be a question for Mr. Weinman to decide as to whether he would accept this commission.

4. NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT BUILDING ON 13TH STREET NEAR K STREET: Mr. A. L. Harris, Municipal Architect, appeared before the Commission with a sketch for the new

Fire Department building to be built on 13th Street near K Street, N. W. This structure has become necessary because of the Triangle Development where the existing Fire Department building will be torn down and a new Government building erected there.

The architect members of the Commission inspected the sketch, which showed the upper part of the building to be brick and the lower part limestone. The Commission recommended taking out the stone and building an entirely brick structure. The arches were noted to be 10 feet wide, which seemed to make them out of proportion, but Mr. Harris said this was necessary to meet the needs of Fire Department equipment. Mr. Morris thought the building had rather a "French feeling" and it was suggested that it be made to resemble more of a Georgian type of building to conform to the other Fire Department buildings that have been erected in the city recently.

Mr. Harris said he would give the design further study and resubmit it to the Commission.

5. NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING: Mr. Arthur B. Heaton, Architect of the new Administration Building for the National Geographic Society, submitted a design for a building to be built south of the main building at 16th and M Streets, N. W. The architect members of the Commission inspected the design. It was noted that Mr. Heaton had omitted the tower shown in a former design submitted. Mr. Cross called attention to the facade, which showed short columns on a base wall. He said this is bad in design because of the fact that there are so many fine specimens of classical architecture in Washington, showing pediments with columns full length classical in design. It was further suggested that the surface of the new building be plain and conform to that of the existing building on the corner.

Mr. Heaton said the penthouse sits back about 18 feet to allow connection with a future auditorium. He said in 1912 the National Geographic Society had 250,000 members and now it numbers 1,300,000.

On the recommendation of the Commission, Mr. Heaton will give further study to the design and resubmit it to the Commission.

6. GENERAL ARTEMAS WARD STATUE: The following sculptors submitted photographs in competition in accordance with the letter sent to them (Exhibit B), for a statue of General Artemas Ward to be erected in the city of Washington:

Charles Eugene Tefft, R. F. D. No. 3, Guilford, Maine.
Albin Polasek, 4 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Victor S. Holm, School of Fine Arts, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Edmond Amateis, 15 West 29th Street, New York, N. Y.
Leonard Crunelle, 6016 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Maxwell Miller, 1335 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.
Wheeler Williams, c/o Yale Club, New York, N. Y.
Daniel L. Rumsey, 133 Chapin Parkway, Buffalo, New York.

The statue is to be an ideal figure of a Revolutionary General. It was noted that all of the sculptors who had been invited had submitted photographs excepting Mr. Hancock and Mr. Nebel. The members of the Commission inspected the photographs and they were given particular attention by Mr. Weinman.

Since in accordance with the terms of the competition three artists were to be selected to enter the second stage of the competition, the Commission selected Mr. Tefft, Mr. Crunelle, and Mr. Williams. They were informed accordingly and requested to submit plastic models by May 15 (Exhibit C). (See also letter of April 10, 1931.)

7. MONUMENT FOR HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY: Under date of March 16, a letter was received from Honorable Flem D. Sampson, Governor of the State of Kentucky, with regard to the proposed monument at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, to commemorate the Kentucky Pioneers. The legislation pertaining to the subject is in the Second Deficiency Act, approved March 4, 1931 (Public No. 869 - 71st Congress, page 65) as follows:

"Monument to the memory of the first permanent settlement of the West at Harrodsburg, Kentucky: For the erection of a suitable monument on the site of the Pioneer Cemetery at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, commemorating the first permanent settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains, "The Cradle of the Old Northwest," where General George Rogers Clark and his heroic associates at old Fort Harrod planned and inaugurated the campaign carried on by General Clark and his associates in the conquest of the Northwest Territory during the Revolutionary War, as a result of which that vast territory was established as a part of the United States of America, fiscal years 1931 and 1932, $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided, That the plan and design of such monument shall be subject to the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts: Provided further, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the State of Kentucky or any subdivision thereof, or any appropriate organization existing therein, for the care of such monument."

Mr. Moore said he had replied to the letter of Governor Sampson, informing him that this matter would come to the attention of the Commission at this meeting. The Commission gave attention to the matter under consideration, but deferred action with reference to the selection of a sculptor until the next meeting.

8. G. A. R. TABLET: Under date of February 14, 1931, the following letter was received from Mrs. Kate G. Raynor, President of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Toledo, Ohio, advising that their organization desires to proceed with the erection of a bronze plaque in Arlington to commemorate General John A. Logan's famous General Order No. 11, establishing May 30, as Memorial Day, as follows:

Dear Sir:

"The National Womans Relief Corps, has agreed to stand any and all expense, attending the placing of a Bronze Placque in Arlington containing in replica Gen'l John A. Logans famous General Order #11 establishing May 30th as a Memorial Day for the Soluier Dead of the United States.

"Understanding that the Resolution passed Congress without a desenting vote, for permission to erect this Plaque, and has been refered to your Commission for further action regarding location and date for placement, we are writing for instruction, that we may proceed with our part in the affair.

"An early reply will be much appreciated."

The Secretary stated that this matter has been pending for several years and that upon receiving this letter from Mrs. Raynor, he took up the matter with the Quartermaster General's Office to determine the present status of the project. In reply a report on the subject was received from the War Department (Exhibit D) to the effect that the War Department adheres to the recommendation of the Commission of Fine Arts for a tablet showing the short inscription recommended by the Commission instead of the full text of General Order No. 11.

Mr. Moore read the entire General Order No. 11, which contains over 2,000 words, and said in his opinion, the Order is both too long to be shown on a plaque and some of its wording is not regarded as altogether appropriate for a memorial plaque in the Arlington Amphitheater.

The Commission after consideration decided to adhere to the recommendation made as stated in the letter of February 18, 1927, to the Secretary of War, calling for a brief inscription (Exhibit D-1), and Mrs. Raynor was informed accordingly (Exhibit D-2).

9. CONQUEST OF YELLOW FEVER MEDAL: Under date of March 18, the following letter was received from the Director of the Mint regarding the design for the reverse of the Conquest of Yellow Fever Medal:

Dear Mr. Moore:

"I have your letter of March 14th, enclosing a draft of an inscription for the Conquest of Yellow Fever Medal.

"This inscription was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. He approved of embodying in the inscription the language suggested by your Commission and Surgeon General Ireland. He suggested, however, that a simplification of the inscription might be achieved by using approximately the following language:

'Awarded by the Congress
of the United States of America
to_____
for his high public service
with Major Walter Reed, U. S. A., and
associates in giving to man control of
yellow fever.'

"The Secretary directed me to forward this inscription to you for consideration at a meeting of your Commission tomorrow morning."

Mr. Moore said as matters stand the Commission of Fine Arts, Surgeon General Ireland, and the Secretary of the Treasury have approved the inscription for the reverse of the medal. This is to be as follows:

Around the rim: The Congress of the United States
At bottom of rim: Act of February 28, 1929.
In center: Awarded to

_____
In recognition of the high
public service of
Major Walter Reed, U. S. A.
and associates, who gave
to man control of
Yellow Fever

The suggestion for a further change in the inscription, Mr. Moore felt, would weaken it. The Commission concurred in this. Therefore, the Commission decided that Mr. Jones, the artist, should proceed with the execution of the design for the reverse (Exhibit E).

10. NEON LIGHTING - ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: Major Gillette said it had been planned to have Neon lights exhibited on the Arlington Memorial Bridge, but in view of the rain, the inspection could not be made this evening. The Secretary asked Major Gillette how Mr. Kendall feels about the Neon

lighting. Major Gillette replied that Mr. Kendall would disapprove it without even coming to see it. Major Gillette called attention to a design of a lamp post showing inverted lamps, designed by Mr. Goslin of the General Electric Company. It was noted that Mr. Goslin had assisted in the designing of the new double light lamp standards now used on the streets of Washington, but the design for the lamp post submitted might be considered an improvement since the shadow thrown by the base of the light standard and post are obviated.

11. SCULPTURE FOR THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: Major Gillette called attention to the fact that there has been a dispute with Mr. Kendall as to the size of the pedestals for Mr. Fraser's groups at the Lincoln Memorial. Originally the pedestals were to be different in size, Mr. Fraser's being the smaller. It was then decided to make the pedestals the same size, and now Mr. Kendall desires that Mr. Fraser reduce the size of his pedestals by four inches.

It was decided that Mr. Fraser can adapt his groups to the pedestals with less difficulty than the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission can have the enormous blocks of stone which are being quarried cut down so as to be four inches smaller. On the other hand, the Commission did not think that this difference in the size of the pedestals makes any material difference in the appearance of this sculpture.

The Commission agreed with Major Gillette in letting matters stand as they are with reference to the blocks of stone which are being sent from the quarries.

12. GRANITE FOR THE MEMORIAL ENTRANCE TO ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY: Major Gillette submitted samples of the granite proposed for the main entrance to the Arlington Memorial Bridge, as follows:

1. Mount Airy Granite.

2. White Westerly Granite from the New England Granite Works, Inc., Westerly, Rhode Island, submitted for Contracts 49, 50, 51, and 52.

3. White Westerly Granite (not a very good sample).

4. Woodbury Granite from the Woodbury Granite Company, Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

5. Concord Granite from the quarries of John Swenson Granite Company, Concord, New Hampshire.

Major Gillette also submitted a letter from Mr. Kendall, who made certain selections (Exhibit F) which would make it impossible to award the contract to the lowest bidder in each instance. Major Gillette said Mr. Kendall was opposed to the use of Westerly granite but since that letter was received, a good sample of Westerly granite had been sent by the Company. Major Gillette thereupon recommended the selection of the white Westerly granite. The samples of stone were about 12" x 12" x 2".

The Commission inspected the stone in connection with the drawing of the Arlington Memorial Bridge entrance, showing where it was proposed to use the different kinds of stone. Mr. Moore said that Mr. Kendall feels that he must have light on dark and if he gets that, he will be satisfied. He would not want to reverse the color. The contracts in question were Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 52.

The Commission gave special consideration to the sample of Westerly granite and felt there should be no objection to the use of it. The Commission thereupon agreed to the use of the granite in accordance with the lowest bid that had been received in each instance (Exhibit G).

(In view of the strong protest made by Mr. Kendall against the use of granite as contemplated according to the awards proposed to the lowest bidders,

the Chairman designated Mr. Morris to confer further with Mr. Kendall about this matter. Mr. Morris replied by telegram of March 28, 1931, as follows:

> "Further consideration convinces me that granite of pylons should be identical with that of main walls. Understanding that Mount Airy for main structure and white Westerly for upper portion are cheapest combination satisfactory to architects I believe that introduction of any third granite for pylons is disturbing and will prove unsatisfactory. Foregoing is based on further talk with Kendall and inspection of samples."

A copy of this telegram was submitted to Colonel Grant for further consideration and recommendation of the Commission in this matter of using granite for the entrance of the Arlington Memorial Bridge at Arlington Cemetery.

13. SCULPTURAL RELIEF FOR COLUMNS ON COLUMBIA ISLAND PLAZA: Major Gillette said it was agreed that the Commission of Fine Arts should select the competitors for this work but that so far nothing had been heard from the Commission on the subject. Mr. Moore asked Major Gillette if the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission could pay for the sketches of the five competitors. Major Gillette said that the Bridge Commission can not spend more than $50 without a competition and that in this case it is a question of whether they will be able to pay each of the unsuccessful competitors $500 for their designs. They might possibly buy the models. However, he said, they wish advice as to how to conduct the competition and also the name of a sculptor in the South as it is apparently desirable that the South be represented in this competition. Mr. Morris suggested that Mr. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, could furnish the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission with information regarding possible Southern sculptors. Mr. Mauran, who is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, will get in touch with Mr. Kemper regarding this matter.

The matter was taken up with Mr. Heinman, who on conferring with Mr. Kendall and the other members of the Commission, agreed to the following list of sculptors, who should be allowed 60 days to complete their models and will each receive $500, as competitors:

Lee Lawrie, 149 East 119th Street, New York City.
C. Paul Jennewein, 538 Van Nest Avenue, Bronx, New York.
Charles Keck, 40 West 10th Street, New York City.
Edward K. Amateis, 15 West 29th Street, New York City.
Chester Beach, 207 East 17th Street, New York City.
Walker Hancock, 207 East 17th Street, New York City.
Augustus Lukeman, 160 West 86th Street, New York City.

Colonel Grant was informed accordingly (Exhibit H).

14. CLOSING OF A PORTION OF TUNLAW ROAD: Colonel P. M. Anderson, Architect for the new Metropolitan M. E. Church to be built near the American University, submitted a sketch suggesting the closing of Tunlaw Road between the grounds of the Metropolitan M. E. Church and the Wesley Heights Elementary School. Colonel Anderson said the road was not absolutely necessary as there are both Massachusetts Avenue and Nebraska Avenue nearby, and although the school faces this proposed street which is not now open for travel, the pupils can approach it from the side streets.

The Commission felt it desirable to have the views of Mr. Harris, Municipal Architect, on the subject, and later in the day brought the matter to the attention of Major Holland L. Robb, Assistant Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Mr. Harris. Both Major Robb and Mr. Harris were of the opinion that Tunlaw Road at this point need not necessarily be a street of standard width and could, therefore, be a minor street, but nevertheless one that should be in time open to the public. The Commission agreed to this and suggested that Colonel Anderson confer with Major Robb and Mr. Harris further about the matter. (Exhibit I)

15. ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL, MONTANA: The Forest Service submitted a revised design for an obelisk for the Roosevelt Memorial to be erected at Marias Pass on the Continental Divide in Montana, to be 63 feet high and to be constructed of 2-foot ashlar granite with concrete core and to cost $25,000.

The design had been submitted to Mr. Cross and Mr. Mauran, who recommended acceptance of the design subject to certain modifications as follows:

Mr. Mauran recommended:

"In view of the limitation in the way of appropriation as well as the limitation as to time to avoid the lapsing of the appropriation it appears to me that we should approve the design as presented, and the only point that occurs to me to safeguard is that the total height of the shaft, including the base, shall not be less than 63 feet." * * * *

"I do not think we need to consider monolithic construction as it is so obviously out of the question, and as a matter of fact I believe that I prefer the Ashlar treatment (similar to the Washington monument) rather than constructing it in drums."

Mr. Cross recommended:

"The urns or flower pots are of course inappropriate, the base also seems inappropriate. I should prefer to see the obelisk rise directly out of the platform and I believe it would be far more effective if the steps were carried out to the four corners instead of being contained between terrace walls.

"This, I am sure, would make a far more dignified monument. Incidentally, I believe the slopes of the steps should be made more gradual, i. e., another step added and the width of the treads increased."

The Commission considered the matter further at the meeting and decided to approve the design with the understanding that the monument will be brought down to a simple platform like that of the Washington Monument, omitting the urns and steps. This would simplify the design and make it possible not only to erect it for the amount appropriated but also to increase the height of the monument. The Commission also recommended that the monument be set on a mound like that of the Lincoln Memorial.

Major Stuart, Chief of the Forest Service, was informed accordingly. (Exhibit J; see also J-1)

16. ARMILLARY SPHERE, MERIDIAN HILL PARK: Mr. C. P. Jennewein submitted for inspection a full sized model of the Armillary Sphere to be erected in the lower garden of Meridian Hill Park in front of the great exedra. The Commission inspected the model at the site.

The base and pedestal on inspection seemed to be somewhat small. All the members of the Commission felt that the base was too small, Mr. Morris believing that both sphere and pedestal should be one-fifth larger. Mr. Jennewein concurred in these suggestions. Mr. Peaslee, Architect of Meridian Hill Park, was present during the inspection and concurred in the criticism of the Commission.

17. FREER GALLERY OF ART: The Commission visited the Freer Gallery of Art and made an inspection of articles submitted by Dr. John E. Lodge, Curator, as follows:

1 Maghribi Ms. as follows:
Illuminated Ms. of a section of the Koran.
1 Chinese bronze as follows:
Bronze ritual vessel of the type tsun (?)
1 Page of calligraphy as follows:
Leaf of illuminated Persian calligraphy.
3 Persian paintings as follows:
Portrait of a lady, Persian, late 16th century.
Portrait of a man, Persian, middle 16th century.
Portrait of a youth, Persian, middle 16th century.
2 Chinese jades as follows:
Chinese jade ornaments, Han dynasty or earlier.

The Commission concurred in the purchase of them by the Freer Gallery of Art.

18. CIVIC CENTER MODEL: The Commission visited the office of Mr. A. L. Harris, Municipal Architect, and inspected a part of the model of the Civic Center,-the east side of John Marshall Place. Mr. Harris desired advice on the question of

using open courts or closed courts. The Commission recommended the open courts because of weather conditions in Washington, and at the same time, the Commission felt it would improve the appearance of the building.

19. RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION: The American Civic Association through their Executive Secretary, Miss Harlean James, informed the Commission of a campaign which the American Civic Association has under way for the removal of advertising signs on highways, especially those entering the District of Columbia. The Commission expressed its endorsement of this campaign on the part of the American Civic Association in a resolution, which was prepared by Mr. Greenleaf and adopted. The American Civic Association was informed of this action of the Commission. (Exhibit K)

20. LEIF ERICSSON STATUE: Under date of March 17, 1931, a letter was received from Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, bringing to the attention of the Commission a copy of a letter received by him from Mr. Calder as to sending the pedestal first to Iceland and later the statue, as follows:

March 11, 1931.

My dear Sir:

"In regard to the contract for a statue of Leif Ericsson, and pedestal for Iceland, that I am executing for our Government, I would respectfully request your consideration of the following. Because of the delay from May 2/30 until October 28/30 six months, awaiting the decision of the Commission of Fine Arts as to the site, work on the statue has been retarded to this extent of time, and cannot be completed until January or February 1932. Provision for such extension being provided by the contract. Now, in view of the desirability of erecting the pedestal during the summer of 1931, in order to take advantage of better weather conditions, and to have it ready to receive the bronze statue later, I have made a contract for the pedestal that calls for its completion ready to ship by August 1, 1931, and for a payment to the granite contractor at that time. My contract provides for

a payment of $20,000, when the statue and pedestal are completed ready to ship to Iceland. About August 1/31 the pedestal should be all ready to ship, and I would respectfully request, in order to make it possible for me to pay the Granite Contractor, that the payment, provided by contract, of $20,000 be made in two installments. That is one half or $10,000 when the pedestal has been completed, accepted and ready to ship. Please note that when the contract was made, it was impossible to foresee that both statue and pedestal could not be finished at the same time, and that owing to transport and weather conditions it would be advisable to erect the pedestal earlier."

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) A. Stirling Calder.

The Commission considered the matter. Mr. Morris asked how much Mr. Calder has been paid on his contract and, if he receives an additional $10,000 for the pedestal, whether that leaves enough for producing the statue should he become incapacitated before the contract expires. The Secretary thereupon called up the Accounting Office of the Department of State and was informed by Mr. McNeir, Chief, that Mr. Calder has been paid $5,000 for his preliminary sketch model, that a check for $15,000 for completing the full sized model is about to be sent to him, and an additional $10,000 for the completed pedestal would make it $30,000, leaving $17,500 out of a total of $47,500 to complete the bronze statue. The Secretary asked Mr. Weinman if this was sufficient for casting the statue, and Mr. Weinman replied that it would be sufficient. Thereupon the Commission consented to the request of Mr. Calder and the Department of State was informed accordingly. (Exhibit L)

21. BOOK ON WASHINGTON: The Secretary reported that the Senate by action of February 26, and the House of Representatives by action of March 3, 1931, adopted a Concurrent Resolution at the close of the recent session of Congress for the printing of a book on Washington, the National Capital, prepared by him and to be made available for the George Washington Bicentennial. He

submitted a report of the Senate Committee on Printing, recommending the publication of the book (Exhibit M).

22. PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON: Mr. Moore stated that a report is about to be brought to the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts by a Committee on an Official Portrait of George Washington for the George Washington Bicentennial, concerning which the Commission of Fine Arts would be expected to advise in accordance with the Act of Congress establishing the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which provides that the Commission of Fine Arts shall advise in matters in which the fine arts are concerned. It is proposed to send prints of this portrait to the schools throughout the country. Mr. Moore said the majority of the committee expressed themselves in favor of a print of a recent photograph of the Houdon bust. Mr. Moore said he felt very strongly a portrait sent to the public schools should be a print in color taken from one of the famous paintings from life of George Washington.

23. FINE ARTS EXHIBITION - GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL: The Secretary reported that in the Second Deficiency Act (Public No. 869, 71st Congress, Approved March 4, 1931), Congress has made $5,000 available to prepare the Fine Arts Exhibition for the George Washington Bicentennial in which the National Sculpture Society, the Mural Painters Society, the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Landscape Architects, and the American Academy in Rome are cooperating. It is proposed to hold the exhibition in the National Museum and preliminary arrangements are being made for the exhibition. The Commission decided that a joint meeting of the representatives of these national fine arts associations be held in Washington on the second day of the next meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, April 16, 1931, to make preliminary arrangements for the exhibition.

The Commission adjourned at 6:00 p. m. The Commission had as their guests at luncheon, Major Gillette, Mr. Nagel, Mr. Jennewein, and Colonel Anderson.

C O P Y

March 20, 1931.

Dear Dr. Kelly:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 19, 1931, gave consideration to your project for the erection of the American Pharmaceutical Association Building facing Constitution Avenue between 22nd and 23rd Streets, N. W.

The Commission regret that legislation was not enacted by Congress at the last session for the closing of Upper Water Street in this square. The Commission understand that, therefore, to enable you to build it will be necessary to move your building back about 30 feet from the point that would have placed it on a line with the National Academy of Sciences Building. The Commission feel that this will not affect the appearance of your building since there will be planting in front of it and that it will not interfere with plans for the development of Constitution Avenue.

The legislation to close this portion of Upper Water Street can be taken up again at the next session of Congress, which convenes in December. There should be no difficulty about securing the passage of the legislation since such legislation was similarly enacted for the National Academy of Sciences Building immediately to the east of your square. When it is enacted the necessary arrangements can then be made to give you the desired land in front of your building for landscape treatment, the same as was done in case of the National Academy of Sciences building. It is understood the American Pharmaceutical Association will give to the Government the land needed on the west side of your square along 23rd Street for the widening of that street as is proposed.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Dr. L. F. Kelly, Secretary,
American Pharmaceutical Association,
10 West Chase Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

EXHIBIT A

C O P Y

February 24, 1931.

My dear Sir:

Harvard University has placed at the disposal of the National Commission of Fine Arts $50,000 to erect in this city and furnish the landscape setting for the statue of General Artemas Ward, who at Cambridge, Massachusetts, turned over the command of the Continental Army to George Washington.

General Ward had a long army service under Colonial governors and a distinguished career during and after the American Revolution. The idea is to prepare a typically Revolutionary General rather than a portrait statue. The tentative location assigned in Washington calls for an interesting silhouette since the statue will be seen from four sides. It will face the east.

It is proposed by the National Commission of Fine Arts to hold the competition in two stages, the first stage will invelve the selection of three sculptors chosen after consideration of photographs of their executed work; the second stage will involve plastic sketches, for which the sum of $500 will be paid to each of the three sculptors. This sum will be deducted from the commission to the successful competitor.

The National Commission of Fine Arts invite you to send photographs of your executed work for consideration in connection with the production of this statue. The invitation to compete has been extended to the sculptors named on the accompanying list. Photographs should be received here not later than March 18, 1931.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. P. Caemmerer,
Executive Secretary
and Administrative Officer.

EXHIBIT B

LIST OF SCULPTORS TO BE INVITED TO SUBMIT PHOTOGRAPHS OF
THEIR EXECUTED MONUMENTAL WORKS

Charles Eugene Tefft,
R. F. D. No. 3,
Guilford, Maine.

Albin Polasek,
4 East Ohio Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Victor S. Holm,
School of Fine Arts,
Washington University,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Berthold Nebel,
Bible House,
New York, N. Y.

Edmond Amateis,
15 West 29th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Leonard Crunelle,
6016 Ingleside Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Maxwell Miller,
1335 Greenmount Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Wheeler Williams,
c/o Yale Club,
New York, N. Y.

Daniel L. Rumsey,
133 Chapin Parkway,
Buffalo, New York.

Walker Hancock,
207 East 17th Street,
New York, N. Y.

C O P Y

March 25, 1931.

Dear Mr. Grunelle:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 19, 1931, selected you, Mr. Charles Hefft and Mr. Wheeler Williams as the three sculptors to enter the second stage of the competition to submit a plastic sketch for the proposed statue of General Artemas Ward to be erected in Washington in accordance with an Act of Congress approved May 21, 1928, a copy of which is enclosed, and in accordance with the program of competition sent to you on February 24.

It is to be noted that General Artemas Ward is to be represented as a typical Revolutionary General rather than as a portrait statue. The statue is to be at a location in Washington where it can be seen in silhouette from four sides, facing east. Your sketch model should be received at the office of the Commission of Fine Arts not later than May 15, 1931.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Mr. Leonard Grunelle,
6016 Ingleside Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

EXHIBIT C

(See letter of April 10, 1931, attached)

C O P Y

April 10, 1931.

Dear Mr. Tefft:

Supplementing the letter of March 26, requesting that you submit a plastic sketch by May 15, 1931, for the proposed General Artemas Ward Statue, I have to request in behalf of the Commission of Fine Arts, the following:

Your plaster model should be at a scale of 1½ inch to the foot for the statue and architectural features. The model is to be tinted showing the kind of material to be used and should be accompanied by a drawing in plan and elevation at a scale of ½ inch to the foot showing the proposed arrangement of the monument and landscaping, the latter to be a part of the contract.

You will be furnished as soon as possible with a plot plan of the site showing elevations and intersecting streets, which will give also the names of the streets. The Commission of Fine Arts have in view a proposed circle at the intersection of Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, N. W., where the statue can be seen in silhouette from four sides, facing east.

Your model should be submitted anonymously.

Very truly yours,

Chairman.

Mr. Charles Eugene Tefft, R. F. D. No. 3, Guilford, Maine.
Mr. Wheeler Williams, c/o Yale Club, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Leonard Crunelle, 6016 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

C O P Y

WAR DEPARTMENT

March 16, 1931.

Subject: G. A. R. Memorial Tablet, Arlington Memorial Amphitheater.

Memorandum for:

Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary,
The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

1. The matter of that memorial tablet is exactly in the status it was back in 1927 when correspondence on the subject ceased. At that time the location as recommended for the tablet by the Commission of Fine Arts and approved by the Arlington Cemetery Commission (Commission on Erection of Memorials and Entombment of Bodies in Arlington Memorial Amphitheater), was not satisfactory to the women's committee and the G. A. R.

2. Likewise the use of G. O. 11, Headquarters G. A. R., May 5, 1868, on the tablet in full, was opposed by the Arlington Cemetery Commission.

3. By reference to your files, you will find a letter of March 17, 1927, from the Fine Arts Commission to the Chairman of the Commission on Erection of Memorials, etc., in which the Fine Arts Commission states that the tablet as suggested by the women's committee and the G. A. R., could not be erected for less than $3,500.00. Later on they suggest a smaller tablet following suggested wording of the inscription of the Fine Arts Commission, which could be erected for the sum at the disposal of the G. A. R., namely $1000.00.

4. I know of no letting down in the opposition to the erection of the tablet containing the full text of G. O. 11, and do not believe that we should surrender in this matter inasmuch as just criticism from certain parts of the country, both north and south, are bound to follow.

5. I was waiting for a call from you in connection with this, and did not call you.

CHAS G. MORTON,
Lt.-Col. Q. M. Corps,
Commanding

by (Signed) James Blyth,
Lt.-Col. Inf.,
(With A. M. C.)

EXHIBIT D

C O P Y

February 18, 1927.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 17, 1927, gave careful consideration to the question of design and location of the proposed tablet to be erected by the Grand Army of the Republic in the Arlington Amphitheater, in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved June 19, 1926, to commemorate the designation of May 30th of each year as Memorial Day by General Order No. 11 of General John A. Logan.

The Commission advise that a marble tablet be erected on the wall opposite the main entrance to the Amphitheatre from the east. The fund of $1,000 to be paid by the Grand Army of the Republic is sufficient to procure a suitable tablet to be erected in that place. The Commission recommend that the inscription take the form indicated on the attached sheet, which follows the wording of the Act of Congress authorizing the erection of the tablet. In order that the tablet may be in harmony with the surroundings, an artist should be selected to prepare a design for the consideration of this Commission. The Roman V-cut letter should be used.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,
(Signed) Charles Moore,
Chairman.

The Honorable
The Secretary of War.

EXHIBIT D-1

TO COMMEMORATE THE DESIGNATION OF THE

THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR AS

MEMORIAL DAY

BY GENERAL ORDER NUMBERED ELEVEN, ISSUED

FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, GENERAL JOHN A.

LOGAN, ON MAY FIFTH, MDCCCLXVIII.

C O P Y

March 20, 1931.

Dear Madam:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 19, 1931, gave consideration to your letter of February 14, stating that the National Woman's Relief Corps wishes to proceed in the matter of erecting a plaque in Arlington Amphitheatre to commemorate General Order No. 11, issued by General Logan in 1868 establishing May 30 as Memorial Day.

The Commission adhere to the recommendation submitted to the Secretary of War in a letter dated February 18, 1927, that this memorial take the form of a marble tablet with a brief inscription, a copy of which is enclosed, together with a copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary of War. You will note that the Commission recommend that an artist be selected to design the tablet and the Commission of Fine Arts will be pleased to recommend an artist or artists to you for the design of this memorial tablet.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Mrs. Kate G. Raynor, President,
National Woman's Relief Corps,
646 Oakwood Avenue,
Toledo, Ohio.

EXHIBIT D-2

C O P Y

March 21, 1931.

Dear Mr. Jones:

There is enclosed a copy of the inscription for the reverse of the Conquest of Yellow Fever Medal, that has been approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, Surgeon General Ireland, and the Secretary of the Treasury. The arrangement of the inscription is left to you in making the design. When you have the sketch prepared, it doubtless would be well to submit it to Mr. Weinman before you proceed with the execution of the model.

It has been a considerable task for us here to adjust this matter, but you will appreciate the fact that a beautiful design will be discounted by those who see it if there is something in the legend that is not technically correct. We had to get over that difficulty and it is surely gratifying that this matter has been settled. We regret that additional work has been required of you but it has been unavoidable, as you will understand.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) H. P. Caemmerer,
Executive Secretary
and Administrative Officer.

Mr. Thomas Hudson Jones,
144 Bleecker Street,
New York, N. Y.

EXHIBIT E

RECEIVED
THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAR 18 1931
NOTED

March 17, 1931

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

Lieut. Col. U.S.Grant, 3rd, U.S.A.,
Executive Officer, Arlington Memorial
Bridge Commission,
Navy Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Grant:

On my visit to your office yesterday, March 16th, I inspected the samples of granite which are being considered for the Cemetery Entrance. The best combination, in my opinion, is the use of Mt. Airy up to the bottom of the balustrade, the balustrade to be of Bethel, the pylons and gateways Mt. Airy, the wing walls and steps Westerly.

In view of your thought that Concord and Woodbury would be sufficiently light in color owing to their great distance from the Boundary Channel, and the backing of green, as my second choice I should approve Concord granite up to the bottom of the balustrade with the balustrade of Bethel, the pylons and gateways Concord, the wing walls and steps Westerly.

My third choice would be Woodbury up to the bottom of the balustrades, the balustrades Bethel, the pylons and gateways Woodbury.

With regard to the bas relief on the lower part of the Columbia Island columns, I understood you to say that you had not received from the Commission of Fine Arts the list of sculptors for that competition approved by them. In this competition the two sculptors rated as having the

best ideas were to be selected, and the remaining three were to receive $500.00 apiece.

With regard to the equestrian statues, we are doing all we can to hurry the work ahead. In answer to Mr. Fraser's suggestion, we have shortened his pedestal 4", leaving the width the same as that of the pedestal for Mr. Friedlander's equestrian statue. As the base of the pedestals has already been built, in the case of the superstructure beneath Fraser's equestrian statue, we would center the length over the center of the portion already built. The width would remain the same in both pedestals.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)Wm. Mitchell Kendall

W.M.K.

c.c. Mr. Charles Moore

C O P Y

March 20, 1931.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 19, 1931, considered with Major Gillette the samples of granite submitted by him in your behalf for the stone to be used at the memorial entrance of the Arlington Memorial Bridge to the Arlington National Cemetery.

The Commission after consideration approved the samples according to the lowest bids received by you from the bidders for the several contracts proposed for this work.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT G

C O P Y

March 27, 1931.

Dear Colonel Grant:

As the result of a competition by the submission of photographs for the selection of sculptors to enter a second stage of the competition to prepare models for the sculpture of the memorial columns on Columbia Island Plaza, the Commission of Fine Arts respectfully recommend to you the following sculptors:

Lee Lawrie, 145 East 119th Street, New York City.
C. Paul Jennewein, 538 Van Nest Avenue, Bronx, New York.
Charles Keck, 40 West 10th Street, New York City.
Edward K. Amateis, 15 West 29th Street, New York City.
Chester Beach, 207 East 17th Street, New York City.
Walker Hancock, 207 East 17th Street, New York City.
Augustus Lukeman, 160 West 86th Street, New York City.

Each of these sculptors should be allowed 60 days in which to complete his preliminary model and should receive $500 for it. The selection of one or possibly two sculptors to complete the memorial columns would thereupon be made with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT H

C O P Y

March 20, 1931.

Dear Colonel Anderson:

The Commission of Fine Arts were pleased to consider with you at their meeting yesterday the suggested change in the Highway Plan of the District of Columbia to omit a portion of Tunlaw Road between the grounds of the new Metropolitan M. E. Church and the Wesley Heights School.

The matter was brought to the attention of Major H. L. Robb, Assistant Engineer Commissioner, and Mr. A. L. Harris, Municipal Architect of the District of Columbia. They do not favor closing the street because of the fact that the school building is used every day and approach to it is needed from Tunlaw Road. On the other hand, they are agreeable to having this street constructed so as to be a minor street less than standard width. The Commission concur in this. It is suggested that you take up the matter further with Major Robb and Mr. Harris. Your sketch is herewith returned.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Colonel P. M. Anderson, Architect,
Investment Building,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT I

C O P Y

March 21, 1931.

Dear Major Stuart:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 19, 1931, considered the revised design submitted by you for the Roosevelt Memorial in Montana, prepared by Kimball, Steele and Sandham, Architects, of Omaha.

The Commission approved the design, with the recommendation that the obelisk be brought down straight to a simple platform. The ground in the circle should be raised as in the case of the Lincoln Memorial. The steps and the urns should be eliminated. The total height of the shaft should be ten times the width of the base. The simplification suggested should secure a higher shaft.

The Commission regret a single stone is out of the question. It is understood the monument will be of granite, with a reinforced concrete core.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major R. Y. Stuart, Chief,
Forest Service,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT J

C O P Y

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

ER
R-1 Montana
Roosevelt Memorial Arch

March 24, 1931.

Honorable Charles Moore, Chairman,
The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moore:

Your letter of March 21, in regard to the Roosevelt Memorial has been received.

I wish to express to the Commission my appreciation for the part they have taken in the approval of a proper memorial to Colonel Roosevelt. I will instruct the architects to proceed with the final design and the construction of the obelisk in accordance with your wishes.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. Y. Stuart,

Forester.

EXHIBIT J-1

C O P Y

March 20, 1931.

Dear Miss James:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 19, 1931, considered with interest the work of the American Civic Association for the elimination of outdoor advertising on highways leading to the National Capital.

The Commission express their appreciation of the efforts of the American Civic Association in this matter in a resolution which was adopted, a copy of which is enclosed.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Miss Harlean James, Executive Secretary,
American Civic Association,
Union Trust Building,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT K

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1931.

The National Commission of Fine Arts heartily endorse the crusade of the American Civic Association for the removal of outdoor advertising signs, especially along the lines of highways leading to the National Capital. The members have noted with gratification the large degree of success already attained in arousing public sentiment in opposition to this particular kind of advertising, which is a menace to safety, an affront to the great mass of people who drive for pleasure, and an arrant display of bad taste.

This nuisance, like the old habit of spitting, can be abated only by organized and persistent efforts to put a stop to it. The persons who for small gain permit their property to be disfigured by signs, as well as the advertisers, should be made to realize the enormity of their offense against good order and good taste.

This result is being brought about by your campaign, and the public is increasingly condemning the wayside signs and asserting their rights to unobstructed views of natural scenery. Happily we live in a country in which public sentiment can be made to prevail and public good be made superior to private gain.

C O P Y

March 20, 1931.

Dear Mr. Carr:

Your letter of March 17, and the copy of the letter from Mr. A. Stirling Calder with regard to the Leif Ericsson Statue received the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 19, 1931.

The Commission concur in the request of Mr. Calder that instead of payment to him of $20,000 for both statue and pedestal as provided in the contract, he be paid $10,000 when the pedestal has been completed, accepted and is ready for shipment, and the other $10,000 when the bronze statue has been completed, accepted and is ready for shipment. It is understood that this arrangement is found necessary to enable the sculptor to arrange for the completion of the statue on account of weather conditions in Iceland. It is also understood that the time limit of the contract of Mr. Calder with the Department of State for the completion of the statue will be extended accordingly. This delay has been occasioned by lack of information as to the site.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Honorable Wilbur J. Carr,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT L

Calendar No. 1847

71st Congress, 3d Session | SENATE | Report No. 1777

CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

FEBRUARY 17 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 26), 1931.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SHIPSTEAD, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. Con. Res. 39]

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution (S. Con. Res. 39) providing for the printing of a manuscript entitled "Washington, the National Capital," as a Senate document, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments, and as so amended recommend that the resolution do pass.

The resolution has been amended so as to provide 1,000 bound copies for the Senate and 2,700 for the House of Representatives, which will permit the apportionment through the folding rooms of Congress of 10 copies to each Senator and six to each Representative.

The Public Printer estimates that the cost of composition and printing of the regular number authorized by law, which are distributed to the document rooms of Congress, the executive departments, Government depositories, and other independent establishments, will be $6,174.17. The cost for the printing and binding in cloth of the extra copies specified in the resolution is estimated at $1,225 per thousand or $4,900 for the 4,000 additional copies, making a total cost of $11,074.17 for printing the entire edition called for by the resolution.

A statement by Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, author of the manuscript, fully setting forth the details with reference to the proposed volume, is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

For several years there has been demand for a book on Washington, the National Capital, that would in a comprehensive way describe the development of the National Capital from the time of its origin to the present, and set forth the plans that have been adopted for its future development. Washington is the one city of the Nation in which all the people are interested and in which, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, each citizen has a share. Washington is a city of tremendous interest historically, a city that has grown with

the Nation. Washington is also a city of standards. Here the Government has built great buildings that uphold the traditions of good architecture. Here, too, are more monuments for a city of its size than in any other city in the United States. Many of these monuments and memorials are a tribute of a grateful people to their country. Washington also has had a plan from the very beginning, the L'Enfant plan, which though long neglected is now as a result of the enactments of Congress in recent years being realized. Plans have been authorized for the development of the National Capital that will involve an expenditure of $400,000,000 and will give assurance of Washington becoming the greatest and most beautiful Capital City in the world.

The task of preparing a book on Washington that would describe all this was undertaken by Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, about four years ago, with the indorsement of the commission. He has been at work on the manuscript copy at intervals during this period and has completed the copy to the point where it is about ready to be printed. It is a book that would very appropriately be made available during the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, and the George Washington Bicentennial Commission would be very glad to have the book published as a public document, ready for distribution by 1932. The Commission of Fine Arts heartily recommend the publication of the book, as does also Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, executive and disbursing officer of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital. In general, the book contains—

1. A chapter on the problem to establish a permanent seat of Government of the United States; historical.

2. A comprehensive account of the development of the city of Washington from the time George Washington negotiated with the original owners to purchase land in the District of Columbia for public buildings, Washington in the early days of the Republic, developments from 1850 to 1900; 50 illustrations.

3. The plan of 1901, projects developed from 1901 to 1925, the new public-buildings program, giving information also as to other projects that recently have been authorized by Congress; 100 illustrations.

4. A chapter giving a description of 50 or more public buildings and semi-public buildings, and other institutions in the District of Columbia, in addition to those mentioned in chapter 3; 50 illustrations.

5. A chapter giving a description of statutes, monuments, and other memorials in the District of Columbia; 50 illustrations.

Public libraries throughout the country will desire to have a copy of the book; schools and colleges and other educational institutions and also many individuals will wish to buy from the Superintendent of Documents a copy of the book for their private library. Mr. Caemmerer is not asking for any credit in particular for preparing the book and will not receive any revenue from its publication. With few exceptions books on Washington to-day are full of errors, written by people who have not devoted careful research to their work and who do not understand the projects for the development of the Capital City of this country, and to make this book available to the public in time for the George Washington bicentennial celebration next year will be sufficient satisfaction for him. The book when published will be one that will have the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts, Colonel Grant's office, and the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. We can therefore be assured that this book on Washington will give to the people of the country authentic information on the National Capital, and to print the book for 1932 appropriately makes it a matter of record in connection with the bicentennial celebration.